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1. In late September 1952, the North Korean government's propaganda was slanted to counteract the depression caused among the people by air raids. Main propaganda themes were:
 - a. The Chinese Communist army, ally of the North Korean people, was far superior in numbers to the United Nations forces.
 - b. The Soviet army stood behind both the Chinese and Korean armies.
 - c. The western powers were disintegrating because of the contradictions inherent in their governments.
 - d. The Asian and Pacific Peace Conference would frustrate American attempts to provoke a third world war.
 2. In September 1952 political activity in Wonsan had almost come to a standstill because of the shortage of food in the area. People were so preoccupied with the matter of trying to exist from day to day that the Communist officials were no longer able to force attendance at propaganda meetings.

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[REDACTED] The government planned to carry on rat extermination campaigns on the first and fifteenth day of each month. It was rumored in the area that many South Korean troops were surrendering; however, the people did not believe the rumors because they saw no South Korean troops.

4. On 1 September 1952 the North Korean Ministry of Culture and Propaganda put up posters in the Tanch'on (128-54, 40-27) (DV-9277) area depicting the theme that all North Koreans who flee to South Korea are considered spies by the South Koreans and are taken to an island in the South Pacific where they are subjected to experiments in germ warfare.

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5. Soviet propaganda films and plays depicting the valor of the North Korean army and the cruelty of the United Nations forces were being shown in early September 1952 at the Kaesong city theater in the former USIS building 320 meters west of the South Gate of the city. The people did not enjoy these movies or plays, but rather were enthusiastic over classical dramas written by South Korean playwrights who fled to North Korea after the outbreak of the war.

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